

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Pennington, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

Richmond, Jan. 10.—The House today agreed upon amendments and passed, in secret session, the military bill of the Senate and returned the same to the Senate, after which the injunction of secrecy was removed. The principal amendments are these: All between 18 and 45 are declared in service in the field during the war; all for provost, hospital and conscript service; all guards and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, shall be disabled soldiers, and if more are required the President shall call on the Governors of the States for their quotas for such service of men not liable to military service; one editor for each newspaper established on or before the 11th of October, 1862, and published regularly since, who was editor or owner at that time, and who is a practical printer; the presidents and teachers of colleges and schools regularly engaged two years previous to the passage of this act having 20 students; one white man, the head of a family of eight white persons dependent on his labor for support; the overseers of each farm of twenty slaves, where no white adult is not liable; the President, Superintendent, auditor and Treasurer of each railroad doing military transportation, and such officers and employees as the superintendent shall deem necessary for the effective operation of the road, not to exceed one to each mile of active use, for military transportation; white officers of negro fire companies of cities. Authority is also given the Secretary of War to grant exemptions to farmers when satisfied they will be more useful to the country raising produce than in the army, but the exemption to cease whenever they fail diligently to employ themselves exclusively to the production of grain and provision; which shall be sold to the Government and non-producers at not exceeding a schedule price. The House has also again passed the currency bill and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. Every measure of special importance before the House in secret session has been acted on and sent to the Senate.

The Senate is said to be behind the House in its business, and has a night session to-night. The Senate passed a bill that if any cavalry behave badly in the face of the enemy or act disorderly, or destroy property without authority, they shall be disarmed and placed in the service as infantry. The Senate also repealed the law authorizing the raising of partisan rangers. All rangers now organized have the privilege to volunteer for the war as other soldiers, failing in which, after a reasonable time, they shall be disarmed and placed in the service as infantry.

One amendment to the military bill adopted by the House specially excludes dentists from exemption.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, Feb. 11.—The House passed the bill to pay for horses killed or disabled in the service. It provides that any horse lost or damaged in the service since Feb. 1st, 1861, without fault or negligence of the owner shall be paid for according to appraised value at the time of loss; also passed a bill to provide for the impressment of meat to supply the army from any supplies in the country upon the express condition that just compensation be made. It provides that the Secretary of War may direct that impressments be made whenever the President may declare necessary. No persons supply shall be reduced below one-half the usual quantity of support for family and dependants one year. Notice shall be given the owner of meat needed, declaring the quantity required for existing necessity and the price offered, which notice shall be a condition precedent to any impressment. When the owner and impressing officer cannot agree upon the quantity to be taken it shall be determined and just compensation ascertained by local appraisers, whose award shall be conclusive evidence on both points.

Evidence of large numbers of companies and regiments, from all the States, re-enlisting for the war, are daily presented in Congress and appropriate resolutions of thanks adopted.

[Poor stuff for a long dispatch.—Ed. Progress.]

From Richmond.

Richmond, Feb. 11.—18 officers who escaped from the Libby prison have been re-captured. Rest still at large. None above the rank of captain have been re-captured. Gold in New York on Feb. 5th, 1864.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Richmond, N. C., Mar. 1862.
LEAD WANTED.—I wish to purchase lead for this department. Persons having large or small quantities of this material, apply at once. Will give 10¢ per lb. for 100 lb. of lead.
May 1st
THOS. HOGG, Capt. U. S. in charge of Ordnance.

PLANTATION FOR RENT.

A NO. 1 PLANTATION FOR RENT, 3 1/2 MILES east of Greensboro, N. C.—about 100 acres of good corn land, large and comfortable dwelling, negro houses, large barn and stables, and all other out-buildings, well rented on good terms. Apply to me at Greensboro, N. C.
Feb 8-3-64
J. H. TAPLEY.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1864. NO. 80.

The Advance on Richmond.

The six or eight thousand Yankees that advanced on Richmond by the Peninsula and came as far as Baymont's Bridge, have turned tail and run away, and are, no doubt, by this time, snugly crunched behind their gunboats about Newport News. We advise them to give up this thing of trying to scare somebody in Richmond, for each attempt is more feeble and contemptible than the one preceding, and Gen. Lee has determined the "rebellion" shall never be "crushed" in that way.

A correspondent of the *Sentinel* gives the following account of the recent advance:

February 8, 1864.

Saturday evening, the pickets of the Holcomb Legion were driven in at New Kent Court House. This was the signal for the assembly of our force at Bottom's Bridge, where Col. Shingler, in expectation of a dash upon our camp, had constructed a fortification, devised as to guard the front and protect our flanks. A judicious location of all our available strength was promptly made by Col. Shingler, commanding the line of the Chickahominy, and thus our troops, in the trenches, awaited, upon their arms, the coming of the enemy.

At dawn the advance of four regiments of cavalry made a charge upon the bridge, and were dashed up confidently expecting to encounter only a picket. They were permitted to approach within an easy range, and thereupon Col. Shingler ordered the artillery to open upon the column. Some beautiful shooting was performed by Lieut. Stokes, of Armstrong's Battery of Virginia Volunteers, and the confident enemy immediately put to the right-about in confusion. Rallying to the rear, he formed in battle order on the slope of a range of hills, and looked dark and threatening in his bold array. All the defiles were guarded, for many thought the enemy contemplated a flank movement to his right by New Bridge. Reinforcements afterwards arrived. The officer commanding at the bridge encouraged his men, declaring that he had determined to "make that bridge a Thermopylae before the enemy should cross."

These four regiments of cavalry were supported by thirteen pieces of artillery and an infantry force variously estimated. In the afternoon, the enemy commenced a retreat, and some of the Holcomb Legion cavalry hung upon their rear. These reported, a few moments ago, that the enemy, after spending last night (Sunday) at New Kent C. H., returned towards Williamsburg.

The check and repulse of this strong force shows that a proper spirit and a judicious disposition of the means at one's command, often produce the happiest results. ALPHA.

IMPORTANT DECISION EXPECTED.—We learn that an important case now pending before Judge Pearson, upon a writ of *habeas corpus* contesting the Constitutionality of the act of Congress demanding service of Principals who have furnished substitutes. We are informed that this case will be argued in the Court House at Salisbury the 19th of this month, by able Counsel on both sides, and as the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are invited and expected to attend, we may confidently expect able and elaborate arguments, to be followed with a final decision, now highest known to the law, from a full bench, which we trust may be cheerfully submitted to and acquiesced in, by all upon this at present much vexed question.—*Greensboro Patriot*.

THE FIRE AT WILMINGTON.—The *Journal* of Tuesday gives the following particulars of a most destructive fire in that place:

Last night, a little before 9 o'clock, a fire broke out at the North-east corner of Ann and Water street, in some sheds used by different parties for the storage of cotton. The sheds, with their contents, and indeed all that was in the yard, were completely destroyed. A stable in the rear of Mr. Fowler's residence was also destroyed. It was of little value in itself, and its only contents were some horses. At this point the fire was checked.

The main loss, and indeed the only one worth mentioning, was that sustained by the parties owning the cotton, as follows:

Gilbert Company	500 bales, partially insured.
Consolidated S. C. Co.	424 " Not known.
J. R. Murphison,	100 " No Insurance.

Total 1025
The bales would average at least 450 pounds, worth here say \$1.50, making the loss in cotton above \$691,875. The other property destroyed would probably bring the total up to over seven hundred thousand dollars.

We have not been able to ascertain the origin of the fire, but there are not wanting grave suspicions of incendiarism, to which, as they are so far only suspicions, we need not further refer, especially as we presume measures will be taken to ferret out the perpetrator or perpetrators, if indeed, the fire was the result of incendiarism. The extreme frequency of fires during the last few weeks, contrasted with our long previous immunity from such visitations, forces us to look around for a cause, and this cause we are unable to discover without reluctantly yielding to the belief that there are dangerous characters in our midst, and that some, at least, of these many fires must be their work. There is certainly every reason for a exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our authorities and of our citizens.

We must not close this notice without bearing testimony to the zeal, energy and intelligence displayed by the firemen in their efforts to prevent the flames from extending to other buildings. To save the sheds in which the fire started, or their contents, was plainly impossible.

CHARLESTON.—The Yankees are still pegging away slowly at Charleston, but the city receives but slight damage from their gigantic operations. They will find eventually the job won't pay. The *Mercury* of Tuesday says:

On Sunday evening the enemy renewed the bombardment of the city, but the firing was quite slow. Up to nine o'clock, yesterday morning, only seventeen shells had been thrown.

A fifth monitor made its appearance yesterday morning amongst the enemy's vessels off this harbor. Otherwise, there has been no change in the fleet. Between his three hundred pounder Parrot guns at Battery Wagner the enemy has constructed two large embrasures, bearing upon the channel. We have nothing else of interest to report.

EMIGRATION TO NEW YORK.—During the past year the number of emigrants from Ireland to New York was 92,681; from Germany, 38,286; from England, 18,252; from Scotland, 1,944; total, 151,253. In 1862, the total number was 76,206, showing an increase during the past twelve months of 75,047.

IS MOBILE TO BE ATTACKED?—The *Register* thinks it is not so certain. That paper in its issue of the 4th says:

The intentions of the enemy to attack Mobile, as well as his purposes generally, are far from being clear yet. Vicksburg and Charleston have admonished him that it is no light work to undertake the capture of Confederate cities that have had time to get their defenses ready. In those cities the enemy has had the advantage of the help of his naval power. The shadow waters of Mobile Bay deprive him of that advantage here, except for vessels of a light draft. His "Hartford friends" and his monitors can have no "place in the picture," and we have not enough yet for his smaller craft.

He must come here, then, with a large army, and he must come to encounter the best Confederate troops behind the best and strongest works that have been erected in the South. What is the enemy to gain by this attack commensurate with his cost to him? Nothing that he will not gain without it, according to his own programme and his own vaunting.

If Gen. Grant is to assemble an overpowering army and wipe out Johnston and Longstreet, of course Georgia and Alabama are open to him, and Mobile falls without a struggle. Why then, but his ships against Forts Morgan and Gaines—his gunboats against our obstructions and bay batteries, and the heads of his soldiers against the formidable entrenchments around the city, when the fruit will fall of itself when it is ripe?

If Grant sends an army big enough to take Mobile, the one left will be too small to take Johnston and Longstreet. The movements of Sherman and that North-Alabama column do not alarm us for this city. Sherman will find his hands full with what he will meet in his front if he leaves the Mississippi river many miles in his rear; and that Yankee commander in North Alabama who leaves Gen. Johnston on his flank and rear, on a march southward, will repeat his rashness. The enemy appears to us to be feinting in these early demonstrations, to conceal a real purpose not yet developed. If he intends to divide and maraud, instead of concentrating and giving crushing battle, we shall thank him for his policy, and his present movements look like this. We can see no certain signs yet that Mobile's time is come.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—The *Petersburg Register* of Wednesday says:

We saw on yesterday a regiment of North Carolina soldiers, the greater part of whom looked as hearty and hale as if they had been living on the fat of the land. They were, too, comfortably clad from head to foot. The fine condition of this regiment attracted the admiration of all upon the thronged sidewalk of the street through which it marched.

SENSATIONAL.—For some days past we have heard much about an apprehended revolt at Richmond, the liberation of the Yankee prisoners, assassination, &c., but so little importance have we attached to these rumors that we have not said a word about them. To show that we attached quite enough importance to the matter, however, we copy the following from the *Whip* of Wednesday:

There has been a good deal of talk recently of an apprehended outbreak among the Yankee prisoners on Belle Isle. It is true that the prisoners manifested some exultation, last Sunday, when the signal bells were summoning the local troops to their rendezvous; and it is also true that one or two anonymous notes have been received by the authorities warning them of a plot to effect the escape of the prisoners; but, beyond these developments, there is no ground for the apprehension of a Yankee insurrection on Belle Isle. The military authorities, however, have very properly strengthened the guard on the Island, and made other arrangements for promptly quelling any and all insubordination among the prisoners that may arise. Let the Yankees attempt to escape, and but few of them will ever get back to the land of onions, wooden nutmegs and steady habits.

WANTED.

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:

"Bank of North Carolina,"
"Charlotte,"
"Cape Fear,"
"Wadesboro,"
Farmers Bank of N. C.

We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in gold coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Jan 28-64

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE FLOWS OF the People's Factory, will address Mr. H. L. OWEN, Hillsboro, N. C., who has charge of that department of our business at present. For points, land sides, &c., and all other things that we manufacture, address the proprietors.

Feb 10-1w
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Hillsboro, N. C.

\$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GREENSBORO, N. C., on the 1st inst., a negro man LOUIS, he is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet six inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another loose outward. So doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that Loan get him.

Feb 10-1f
W. W. CLARK,
Greensboro, N. C.

\$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years. Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pants. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

Jan 20-1f
H. R. BRYAN.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

DESIRE TO PURCHASE 500 PAIRS OF SOCKS, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon Gen. N. C.

Jan 11-1w
City papers, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of \$5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

Aug 21-1f
EDWARD WARREN,
Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 5th Cong. District, N. C.

U. S. Marshal, Raleigh, N. C., January 27th 1864.

IN OBTAINING TO GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1, Commandant of Conscription, Raleigh, January 20th, 1864, Militia and County Enrolling Officers, will notify all white males known between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at their county seats or their respective counties at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously grouped or not.

All those persons residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Franklin county, will report at Louisa, on the 20th, 22d, 24th and 26th days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 20th, 22d, 24th and 26th days of February, and the first days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment N. C. Militia, Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 20th, 22d, 24th and 26th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 16th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro on the 22d, 24th, 26th and 28th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro on the 26th, 28th, 30th and 1st days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. Militia, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st, 3d, 5th and 7th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th days of April, 1864.

THOMAS TIBBS,
Asst. Surg. & Enrolling Officer.

W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. LANDIS,
Enrolling Officer, 5th Cong. District.

Feb 1-2w
Confederate Army.

Enrolling Office, 3d Congressional Dist.

U. S. Marshal, N. C., January 29th, 1864.

THE UNDER-SIGNED, CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICER, in the following counties:

21st Regiment, N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Quaslo, February 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, and March 1st.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, February 25, 27, 29, and March 1st.

27th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17.

41st Regiment, N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and April 1st.

27th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Goldsboro, Wayne, March 24, 26, 28, 30, and April 1st.

28th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Goldsboro, March, 29, 30, 31, and April 1st.

19th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 6, 7, 9, 11.

SURGEON, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.

Goldsboro, January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 1, Conscription Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will notify all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3, A. & L. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be reviewed, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will be held in default, and the conscription card shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph II, General Orders No. 1, Conscription Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer.

Feb 1-3w
3d Cong. Dist.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 14.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Feb. 1, '64.

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 8.

1. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, before the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.

3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the 1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

By order, (Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp't Gen'l.

Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Bolting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro.

Jan 11-2w
GEO. BISHOP.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General.

Jan 11-1w
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, FOGG & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

FOUND.

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket-book, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by applying at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.

Advertisement Rates.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TEN LINES, OR LESS.

One day.....\$1.00 One week.....\$5.00
Two days.....\$2.00 Two weeks.....\$10.00
Three days.....\$3.00 Three weeks.....\$15.00
Four days.....\$4.00 One month.....\$20.00
Five days.....\$5.00 Two months.....\$35.00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count as a square. Additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged at a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other times charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance, Gov. N. C., Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

do George Little, Wake, do

Richard H. Battle, Jr., Asst. Private Secretary.

Dr. Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.

John F. H. Hume, Wake, Secretary of State.

Jonathan Wood, Randolph, Public Treasurer.

Curtis H. Brodgen, Wayne, Comptroller.

Samuel F. Phillips, Orange, Auditor.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1864.

Address of the President to the Army.

No government ever had more heroic soldiers, no cause ever had braver defenders and no revolution ever enlisted more noble sacrifices from a whole people than the one in which we are engaged. Save the few extortioners and speculators, who curse every cause and every people, the people of the South, those States we mean that were heart and soul with us in the beginning, have presented to the world a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism and devotion but seldom seen in the world's history.

Our veterans who have immortalized themselves on a hundred fields, now when the time for which they enlisted is about to expire and they might claim the right to return to their homes and loved ones, add new laurels to their brows and the crowning glory to their fame by hurling defiance in the teeth of the insidious foe, and declaring themselves volunteers for the war. This gallant conduct on the part of the army has called forth the following response from the President of the Confederate States, an Address replete with touching sentiment and appropriate gratitude, and alike creditable to Mr. Davis and the high position which he fills. Let the President confide in and trust the army and the people, and his Congress show their confidence in the patriotism and constancy of the people by confining their acts to the purpose and meaning of the Constitution, and gloomy as may seem our cause, all may yet be well. Trust the people and appeal to their patriotism and love of country instead of attempting to coerce them by the exercise of despotic and unauthorized powers, and they can and will achieve their independence. Appeal to the popular heart for sympathy, co-operation and action and the response will be universal and our final triumph sure; but any attempt to overthrow the civil authority and drive the people—drive them to fight and coerce them to raise provisions for the sustenance of the army—will inflict upon our cause a blow from which we fear it will never recover. Mutual confidence and concert of action are essential to our success, and if the President will trust the people the people will trust him.

The Address is in admirable spirit and we commend its tone and temper to the people of the Confederacy.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

General Orders, No. 19.]
The following address of the President is published for the information of the army.

By order: S. COOPER,
Adjut and Inspector General.

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States:
In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lastly added another triumph, the noblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your service for the public defence—a free offering which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received separate acknowledgments were returned. But it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exceptions to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and it is hoped, will be equally acceptable to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiers! By your will for you and the people are but one I have been placed in a position which demands me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings and privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet, never in the toilsome march, nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior-patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spotless and unanimous record with the selfish and unheroic service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of the blood of our brave men. They exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and finer your noble nature, are hushed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; will silence the vain-glorious boasts of their corrupt partisans and their pensioned press; and will be justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! The coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needs nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of your representatives, who give earnest of their purpose to add, by legislation, largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, disquisitions, occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the over-taxed energies of the enemy. His campaign in 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources both in men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the season

of the glorious names of Shiloh and Perryville, and Murfreesboro', and Chickamauga, and the Chickahominy, and Manassas, and Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers! Assured success awaits us in our struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to orator men. When that success shall be reached, to orator men. When that success shall be reached, to orator men.

Citizen defenders of the homes, the liberties and the stars of the Confederacy! That the God whom we all nobly worship may shield you with his Fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the consolation of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, 9th Feb., 1864.

THE EXPEDITION TO NEWBERN.

FULL PARTICULARS.

CAPTURE OF THE "UNDERWRITER."

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives a very full and interesting account of the expedition to Newbern, which we copy entire:

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 7.
Just where the Trent river joins its waters with the Neuse, situated on a point of land which borders either stream, lies the little town of Newbern, a place of some note in North Carolina. Soon after the fall of Roanoke Island, on the 14th day of February, 1862, it fell into the hands of the Yankees, since which time it has been in their possession and has been the seat of some of their most important military operations. Immediately after occupation extensive fortifications were erected, and the lines extended over some 20 miles of surrounding country. The regiments stationed here have been composed principally of men from Massachusetts and New York, the blackest of Abolitionists, full of schemes and plans for negro emancipation, equalization and education; negro regiments have been organized; companies of disloyal Carolinians put in service against us; the most tyrannical rules established; and both men and officers have been guilty of the greatest outrages and atrocities. For many months they have occupied the town securely, retaining undisturbed possession, scarcely dreaming of the possibility of an attack. In the river some two or three gunboats are generally lying, either anchored off the town or cruising up or down the Neuse or Trent, to the great terror of the inhabitants living near their banks. The largest of these gunboats was the "Underwriter," the capture of which forms the subject of my brief sketch.

Undoubtedly a large majority of my readers will remember the account I wrote of Capt. Wood's previous expedition on the Rappahannock, in which he boarded the "Satellite" and "Reliance," and it will be therefore unnecessary for me to go over again the details of preparation and departure usual upon such boating parties. Suffice it to say, then, on the morning of Sunday, 31st January, our boats were launched in the Neuse River, and in an hour's time we were pulling down towards the appointed rendezvous some forty miles above Newbern. One by one the boats came in, and at midday we only awaited the arrival of commander Capt. Wood. About two o'clock his boat rounded the point, and he stepped ashore into the brigandish looking bivouac we had established. Without delay the arms and ammunition were distributed, the boats made ready, everything put ship-shape for the night, and between two and three o'clock we hauled out into the stream.

The boats were arranged in two divisions, the first under command of Capt. Wood, the second under Lieut. B. P. Loyall, and the two firing parallel to the river, we pulled rapidly down the stream. The trip was one of some little interest, but it would exceed my limits to give a detailed account of it. The river is wide and deep, the banks low and bordered with gnarled cypress trunks, whose branches hang over the water's edge, forming a wall on either side; woodlands unbroken, forest upland giving place only to swampy lowlands, with dense undergrowth and debris of fallen logs, huge junipers, and dead trunks, which waved their Titanic-like arms against the deep blue of the sky. Winding and curving in many a turn, the river seemed a succession of little lakes; wild ducks rose at our approach, and flew with rapid wing in the forest cover, and from the oozy banks sprung the startled muskrat and other little denizens below. Silently the two black lines of boats fled down the stream with muffled oars, issuing no sound but the steady dip as they fell into the water. Sometimes fallen logs obstructed the way, and the monotony of the hour was varied by a boat aground, with those astern crashing into them; piling one into the other before the line could be stopped. Night came on, and the shores grew dim, dusky shadows fell upon the water, and the red tint of the west faded as the stars appeared from zenith to horizon. Just before dark the boats were hauled alongside each other to receive instructions, and this done, Capt. Wood ordered up fervent prayers for success, asking God to judge between us and our enemies, and once more we were winding down the Neuse. The night was very dark, and it was with great difficulty the way could be traced, the only bearings being taken from the faint light of the sky seen through the tree tops above. About three o'clock we came into the open country above Newbern, where the river widened and the shores grew low and marshy. The night was foggy and thick; some rain fell.

To get a fair understanding of the plan of attack, I may say briefly that it was intended Gen. Pickett should open upon the Yankee lines early in the morning to divert their attention and drive them back into the town. He had with him two brigades only—Clingman's and Hoke's—while Gen. Barton had been sent up the Trent to fall upon the town suddenly, with those in front. In addition to this, Col. Dearing, with a small force of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, had been sent across the Neuse to threaten Fort Anderson, and prevent reinforcements from Washington. This was the position of affairs at an early hour this morning.

It was hard on to four before we came opposite the town, and so dark and foggy we could see but a short distance beyond our bows. The day before it had been ascertained the Yankee gunboats were in the Neuse; but upon reaching the position formerly occupied, they were nowhere to be seen. For an hour we cruised around from point to point trying in vain to make their lights, and at last, daylight being close at hand, we were forced to give up the search and return up the river. There were no gunboats in the Neuse. Meantime, Gen. Pickett had opened fire upon the Yankee lines, and while we were pulling again up the stream we heard his guns booming through the mist, varied at times with the rattle of the musketry.

Going some four or five miles up the Neuse, we entered a small creek and landed upon an island covered with tall grass and a few stunted shrubs. We were still in sight of Newbern, but the boats were hauled close in upon the bank and the men completely hidden. The firing on the opposite shore was now at its height, and we could see by the glow of the guns that Gen. Pickett was driving the enemy, and that the fight gradually turned toward the town. Warned out by a sleepless night, and the fatigue of pulling fifty miles, the men threw themselves down upon the ground and were soon fast asleep; and I too would have slept, but was selected for other duty, an account of which will be given hereafter.

All day long the land fight was going on; but at length night came, and we prepared to go down again after the steamer. Two launches, under Lieut. Giff, had now joined us, and about 11 o'clock we hauled again into the Neuse, and pulled down towards the town. Completely worn out by the fatigue of the day, I had fallen asleep in the boat, and had slept for upwards of two hours, when the hail of "boat ahoy" roused me from slumber, and I knew we were close upon the enemy. "Boat ahoy!" again shouted the watch, as he sprang the rattle which called men to quarters. All aboard; about four hundred yards away, our boats were bearing down upon the steamer, which loomed up largely ahead of us. "Give way," shouted Capt. Wood,—"give way, boys, give way," repeated Lt. Loyall, and give way they did until the boats nearly sprang out of the water. The instructions were that one division should board forward, the other astern; but, through some mistake, all but two of the boats went forward, Lt. Loyall's alone going aft, and Capt. Wood's amidships. I was in the boat with Mr. Loyall, and could see the Yankees had all gathered in the ways, just aft the wheel house, and as we came up they greeted us with a volley of musketry, which flashed in our very faces, the balls whistling unpleasantly into the boat or into the water beyond. The men gave way strongly, and as soon as the boat struck the side the grapple was thrown on board the steamer and we were fast alongside. Still the firing continued with great rapidity, and, having no support, we got the heaviest of it, only dividing with Capt. Wood's boat, a few feet from us. Hot and fast goes the firing; the Yankees, having all gotten on deck and armed, were pouring it into us with remarkable rapidity. The flashes came full in our faces, lighting them up with a deadly pallor, while the sulphurous smell of burning powder pervaded the air. Struck by a splinter the first fire, bringing a profusion of blood from my face and nose, I could scarcely see or comprehend all the rapid movements of our little fleet; but I knew our boat was first at the side, Capt. Wood's close after, then came Lts. Hoge, Kerr, Porcher, Gardner, Roby, and Wilkinson, while a short distance away, slackened up to prevent running down the other boats, was Giff with his launches. Our boat once fast, Lt. Loyall and Mr. Gill, engineer, sprang forward to lead the men on board. At this time the fire was the hottest I have ever seen even in three years experience in war, and I hardly dared hope one-half our number would come out alive. Mr. Wood, especially, I looked every moment to see fall. Standing upright in his boat, he gave the orders as coolly as he had done an hour before the enemy were in sight. Finding I had sustained but a slight splinter scratch, I went forward to follow Mr. Loyall, when a marine shot through the heart, fell heavily upon me and crushed me down over the thwart. Extricated from this, I found the ship was ours, and Mr. Wood upon the hurricane deck, endeavoring to stop the fight, as the Yankees had called for quarter. It ceased in a moment, and the prisoners sent aft and secured, and the wounded gotten where the surgeon could attend to them. Poor Gill was lying in the gangway, shot in four places and mortally wounded, and Midshipman Palmer Saunders, cut down in a hand to hand fight, was breathing his last upon the decks.

The fight was now ended; the boarders were successful. And here I should say that the Underwriter was moored, head and stern, to the shore, under three of the largest batteries, and hardly a stone's throw from the wharf. The flash of the guns and the report of musketry had aroused the soldiers on shore, and they were now witnesses of the scene, but determined not to be inactive ones; for, regardless of their own prisoners on board, they fired a shell into her, which, striking the upper machinery and exploding on the deck, produced a terrible shock. I was in the cabin at the time, and thinking the vessel had been blown up, rushed on deck like others. Another shell exploding over the deck explained the cause of the commotion, and told us the shore batteries had opened fire. To spare the prisoners and wounded, Capt. Wood ordered them to be put into the boats and the ship made ready for flight. But for them the shore shots would have been returned. For Lieut. Hoge had opened the magazines, and had stationed the men at the guns. As the steam was down it was found it would be impossible to take time to get it up under the heavy fire of batteries on one hundred yards away; and so the wounded and prisoners being put into the boats, the vessel was fired. In five minutes after our boats had left the side the Underwriter was one mass of flame, burning up the dead bodies of the Yankees killed in action; also, three or four dead negroes in the coal bunkers.

Writing this four days after the fight, worn down with the fatigue of arduous duty and of sleepless nights, I am entirely unable to do justice to this naval battle and I trust some other pen more worthy will hand it down among the records of the war. Of course in the darkness of the night, there were many things which did not meet my eye—many acts of daring and many deeds of heroism. All fought well. There was no halting, no cowardice, every man at his post and did his duty. The conduct of the officers was beyond all praise. Cool and collected in every movement, they executed their parts well. From Commander Wood down to the youngest midshipman, not one faltered. Conspicuous among all was the conduct of the marines, a company of them, under Capt. Wilson, being distributed through the boats. As we came up to the ship they rose and delivered their fire, taking accurate aim, reloading quickly under the heavy fire from the Yankees. When on board they obeyed their orders promptly, and, forming on the hurricane deck, not even the explosion of the monster shell among them could break the ranks or turn a man from his post. The steamer was boarded very handsomely. The enemy had sufficient notice to arm themselves, and the boarders had to fight their way upon the decks. Worst of all was the land batteries which turned their guns upon us. In the whole history of naval warfare, cutting a steamer from under land batteries has been considered the most daring and hazardous achievement that could be accomplished. The danger and risk is so great that such attempts have been few. The feat of Lord Dundonald in cutting out the ship at Callao was considered, by all odds, the greatest attached to his splendid naval reputation; and the readers of Mayratt will remember well his ideas upon the subject. The Underwriter lay under three very large forts, close beside a town filled with troops, and tied head and stern to the shore.

Seeing the vessel well on fire, we turned once more up the Neuse, and pulled away from the town. A heavy storm came up, the rain poured down in torrents, wetting us to the skin, and half filling the boats with water. As we round a point of woods we took a last look at the burning ship, now completely enveloped in flame, the lurid light flaming in the sky and flashing for miles across the water. Although hidden from our view, we could see by sudden flashes up the sky, and by the dull, heavy booming sound which came to us upon the night air, that the shell room was reached and that the explosion had begun. Turning into the creek, we landed on the shore to care for the wounded. In the evening they were sent up to Swift Creek Village, and from thence to Kinston. Two days after the whole party arrived, except, alas! the four poor fellows left behind.

To close, I will say the Underwriter was a large side-wheel steamer formerly a N. Y. ocean tug-boat, but was commissioned in September, 1861. She fired the first gun at Roanoke Island; had engines of 800 horse power, the largest the Yankees have taken since Hatteras was won; mounted four guns—two large 8-inch shell guns, one 12-pound rifle, and one 12-pound howitzer. The steamer was one of the purchases of Morgan, brother-in-law of Secretary Wells, when engaged in his vast speculations; but it must be said she was the best of the lot. She was

136 feet 9 inches in length, 35 feet beam, and about 325 tonnage. Jacob Waterhouse, a grand natural North Carolinian, was her commander. Taken, all in all, the Underwriter was one of the most formidable gunboats of the new purchase, and the best in the South.

In another letter I will finish the affair, as far as I am concerned, and speak of the battle on land, with the deeds of the gallant Pickett, Hoke, and others.

BOHEMIAN.

"Bohemian" is mistaken in saying Westervelt is a North Carolinian—he is a Yankee, and was master of a schooner plying between Newbern and New York before the war.—Ed. PROGRESS.

• MORE YANKEE BRUTALITY.—From a private letter from Windsor, Bertie county, the Wilmington Journal, learns that a Yankee force, estimated at from 800 to 1,200, entered that place on Saturday morning, January 30th, at an early hour, hoping to surprise our troops there. Landing at three separate points, they surrounded the town. There were only one hundred Confederates there, who, upon hearing of the landing of the enemy, went out to a mill about three miles from town. The enemy finding their camp deserted pursued, when our little force tired upon them with their artillery, and so surprised our would-be surprisers as to drive them back to town. Having failed to capture soldiers, they took their revenge upon citizens. Having carried off nearly all the negroes, they arrested and took to Newbern five of the principal citizens; among these were Rev. Cyrus Waters, Rector of the Episcopal Church, and two of the vestrymen, viz: Dr. Turner Wilson, the only practicing physician in the place, and L. S. Webb, Esq. Had our movement upon Newbern been successful, we should probably have recaptured them.

THE TAKING OF BUTLER'S OATH IN NORFOLK.

The New York News of the 12th ult., has a long letter from Norfolk, dated the 8th, which gives a history of the offerings of the people of that city, since its occupation by the Yankees. Many of these facts we have published in detached statements from time to time. We now copy that portion relative to the oath which Butler has forced upon the people. After drawing a vivid picture of a city, built and owned by white people, but garrisoned by negro troops, the writer who is a lady, says:

In the midst of this state of things comes an order from Gen. Butler requiring all citizens to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, or be refused all protection except from personal violence. Now, you will perceive sufficient cause for our unprecedented excitement. If that truth was revolting a year ago; if men gave up everything but honor and its dear ones; if they languished in a dreary, loathsome prison for weeks and months in preference, what must be their emotions now? If we hated the invaders of our country then, what must we now? If we abhorred a Government so vile then, what must be the state of our feelings now? Yet, with this deep, undying hatred in our inmost souls (and they so well aware of it) we must raise our hands to Heaven and swear before Almighty God, "without mental reservation, or evasion, of any kind, willingly," to support it. Did you ever hear of anything so enormously wicked? Do the annals of history contain a parallel? Not in my reading, surely. Even Butler's reign in New Orleans was not so despot as this. Let me relate some of the aggravations.

A few days preceding this order, another was issued, forbidding the sale, by auction or privately, of any kind of property, personal or real estate, belonging to disloyal citizens. Suppose my little ones were crying for bread; I had not a cent of money, but would sell my piano, my watch—any article of furniture, jewelry or clothing—to keep my little darlings from starving. I dare not do it! And no one would have the temerity to purchase, for fear of the penalty. What resort have I? None but that detestable oath to keep gaunt hunger from my door. Suppose some audacious negro, through a spiteful and malicious spirit, should inflict severe punishment on any one of my little ones. What redress have I? None without that oath. Suppose some vile contraband, or worse still, some negro fellow in the uniform of the United States should come and demand possession of my house and furniture, turning me and my little ones out without a shelter for our heads. Where should I go for protection? Nowhere, unless I have in my possession a certificate of loyalty.

Well, when this infamous order was promulgated what were we to do? We had no time for reflection; three days and it would be too late. The effect was stunning. No alternative was presented that was held in reserve. What might not be? From the past and present, what might we not expect in the future? Oh, the terrible conflict! How should we decide? Scarcely an eye was closed in sleep during the interval. Could we ignore our rightful government, our friends, dearer than life, battling for our holy cause, and exposed to all the dangers of camp life and the battle-field, to free us from this terrible oppression? We would decide no! not a thousand times no! But then one would look at the little and aged and helpless ones dependent on us for protection, and the thought of what they must suffer was intolerable, and, blessing the little innocent darlings to our breast, we would feel yes, anything. However bitter, the draught must be swallowed, and there was no time to lose. In this state of stunning bewilderment, do you wonder that the rush was great to claim the promised protection, or that time had to be extended several days? They felt that it was a farce, and their papers have not had the effrontery to give the affair a very extended notice. They have referred to the people of Norfolk returning en masse to their allegiance, but in rather a lame way, very different from their usual extravagant and bombastic style.

While this desire for protection was the primary and ruling motive, there was a secondary one, and it has proven the ready perception of our people. Major Gen. Butler has been out-generaled this time; his strategy has been foiled with his own weapon, and he has been keenly disappointed. He wanted possession of a number of the largest and best furnished houses in the city for the occupation of his officers, and considered this the easiest method of obtaining it. He was totally unprepared for the result. Knowing the hitherto heroic resistance of our citizens, he did not expect them to yield so readily now, so great was his disappointment and chagrin, on the second day, in connection with his own oath, he added that annexed to the late amnesty of President Lincoln! Does not that show the spirit of the map? Immediately after came an order (unauthorized by the President or Secretary) to enroll the citizens. Don't you see the fruits of bitter disappointment? The sequel has not yet been developed.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES B. CLAY.—A telegram from Montreal announces the death of Hon. James B. Clay, ex-minister to Portugal and ex-member of Congress from the Ashland district, Kentucky. Mr. Clay was the son of the Hon. Henry Clay, was born in 1817, and inherited his father's estate, on which he lived, with his mother, until the breaking out of the war. Mr. Clay took the Southern side very warmly, and was arrested by the Lincoln authorities. He subsequently effected his exit from the country, and is said to be in Canada, where he is

A VERY JOKE.—The Richmond Punch for February 6th advertises, editorially, that one of its publishing partners, Wm. B. Campbell, "has absconded from Richmond without the consent or knowledge of his partners." Did the anti-substitution law save him wings?

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription to the PROGRESS:

Six months.....\$10 00
Three months.....6 00
Two months.....4 00
One month.....2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the money is not paid. We must demand cash from all subscribers for copies, and those who do not wish to be bothered with the paper must look to this and renew in time. Agents and new subscribers will be furnished at \$10 per hundred copies. We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter no bills, and we must demand cash from all subscribers for copies, and those who do not wish to be bothered with the paper must look to this and renew in time. Agents and new subscribers will be furnished at \$10 per hundred copies. We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter no bills, and we must demand cash from all subscribers for copies, and those who do not wish to be bothered with the paper must look to this and renew in time. Agents and new subscribers will be furnished at \$10 per hundred copies.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and it is not paid promptly, and we must do a cash business with the business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by mail must be so at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter, telegrams, or by confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Fifteen cents for Rags.—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton and Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

RALEIGH, Feb. 11th, 1864.
Mr. Pennington:—Please do me the favor to acknowledge, through the PROGRESS, the receipt of \$20 from me, and \$500 from Mr. P. P. Pascoe, which you say you have solicited from the citizens of this city to relieve the distress which was occasioned by the loss of our property by fire. No language at my command can adequately express my gratitude. I can only hope that I may be able to live in such a manner as shall secure me the friendship and confidence of our citizens generally. A. BOLL.

FOR SALE.

ONE FULL CASE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS with Ivory Scale; 2 foot Gunter's Scale; one fine Field Telescope. With this instrument a person can see a Yankee as far as he can see a wheat field, or \$100 for the Telescope. J. H. KIRKHAM, Feb. 12-21. 2 doors South of the Express Office.

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT BROWN SUGAR. FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH AN EXCELLENT article of Light Brown Sugar, delivered at the NEW MARKET STORE. In the building recently occupied by the State Journal Printing Office. Feb. 12-11.

"SEALED PROPOSAL."

DESIRING TO ENTER INTO THE "HONORABLE" estate of matrimony, I have concluded to adopt the novel method of introducing myself to the consideration of the Ladies. I must apologize to them for this wanton breach of etiquette and trust they may see it as a license, or at least respond sincerely and courteously, but rather a gentleman of medium endowments both intellectually and physically, I rely rather upon domestic tastes; and now casting this little banner abroad upon the stormy sea of life, I fondly trust it may return to me freighted with the richest of all earthly treasures—a affectionate, dutiful and accomplished wife. Addressed to 407, Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 12-21.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY NEXT.

(Court Week.)

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM, commencing at 11 o'clock, a lot of Books consisting of a number of standard medical works, and miscellaneous lot of Books, among them valuable standard works and school books. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers. Feb. 11-11.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, COMMENCING AT 11 o'clock, a number of standard medical works, and miscellaneous lot of Books, among them valuable standard works and school books. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers. Feb. 11-11.

FOR SALE.

TWO CONFEDERATE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS for sale; \$500 each. Apply to J. H. KIRKHAM, Raleigh. Feb. 11-11.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLING House and a 2 acre Lot out and building. —ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Martinsboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cahaba River, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation. There may really turn out one of the best in the State. It is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas. —ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanley county, N. C., adjoining the barrens country, 3 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky River and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres, and is nearly all level. It is a splendid tract of land, and is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to P. HENNEBERRY, Windsor, N. C. Feb. 3-11. Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 lines.

FOR SALE.

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 6 PLOW POINTS and Handbars. 400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 6 Plows. 2,000 Plow Bolts. 8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide. Jan. 21-11. SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

36 DOZEN ENGLISH ROOBER SHEEP-SKINS, for Cotton Factories. 200 dozen J. & P. Coates' White Spool Cotton. JAMES Y. WHITEHEAD & CO., Hillsboro, N. C. Feb. 8-11.

WANTED.

DESIRE TO PURCHASE, ON GOVERNMENT account, a Wagon Factory at this place, the following Machinery: One Turning Lathe, do Mordanting Machine, do Shaping, do Spoke Lathe, do Trenching Machine, do Planing, do Sash Saw. Persons having any of the above articles will please communicate with me at once, should they desire to sell them. J. R. CHILMAN, Major & Co. Feb. 8-11.